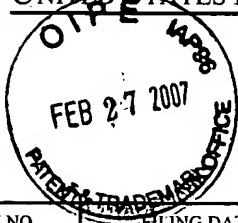




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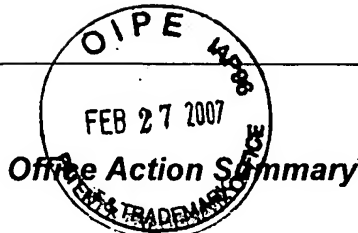


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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/033,365	12/26/2001	Kim E. Lorenz	20643/0205621-US0 Digeo 2	7808
60539 7590 02/27/2007 DARBY & DARBY, PC P.O. BOX 5257 NEW YORK, NY 10150-5257			EXAMINER CHOWDHURY, SUMAIYA A	
			ART UNIT 2623	PAPER NUMBER
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE 3 MONTHS			MAIL DATE 02/27/2007	
			DELIVERY MODE PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.



Application No. 10/033,365	Applicant(s) LORENZ, KIM E.	
	Examiner Sumaiya A. Chowdhury	Art Unit 2623

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 December 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-52 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-52 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see Remarks, filed 12/13/06, with respect to the Office Action mailed out on 10/18/06 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The Advisory Action of 10/18/06 and the finality of the Office Action of 10/18/06 has been withdrawn.
2. Applicant's arguments filed 12/13/06 with respect to claims 1-52 have been fully considered. Although a new grounds of rejections has been used to address additional limitations that have been added to claim 1, a response is considered necessary for several of applicant's arguments since the current prior arts of record will continue to be used to meet several claimed limitations.
 - (a) Applicant argues "...Takahashi teaches away from the proposed combination of the device of Takahashi with the computer functions of Hidary...Takahashi specifically teaches a stand-alone unit that is not communicatively coupled to a computer." On page 13, 2nd paragraph of the Remarks filed 12/13/06.

Examiner disagrees that Takahashi teaches away from Hidary. Applicant states that Hidary discloses a computer that can display television broadcasts and receive URLs with the broadcast and display the websites corresponding to the URLs, and that Takahashi discloses a stand-alone unit that is not communicatively coupled to a computer. Applicant further argues that "One of ordinary skill in the art would not turn to

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Hidary to modify Takahashi because Takahashi is specifically teaching away from including computer-like functions to avoid needing to boot up a personal computer to receive push type data" on page 13, 3rd paragraph of the Remarks filed 12/13/06.

Referring to Fig. 2 in the Hidary reference, the personal computer 16 is clearly a standalone device (see col. 4, lines 41-46). If the personal computer 16 was coupled to another processing device, it would teach away from Takahashi. The personal computer in the Hidary reference is equivalent to the display screen (2 – Fig. 1A) in the Takahashi reference.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 36-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Allport (6104334):

As for claim 36, Allport teaches a client terminal in an interactive video casting system, the client terminal comprising:

A display screen (85 – Fig. 3) coupled (wirelessly) to the client terminal, wherein the display screen is capable to present menu selections for a television at least

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alternatively to presentation of the menu selections on a screen of the television (col.

25, lines 12-17, col. 13, lines 18-30, lines 47-55; Fig. 5); and

A display driver (695 – Fig. 18; the processor contains code to display text/images on the display device) coupled to the display screen (col. 28, lines 4-6);

As for claim 37, Allport teaches wherein the display screen is further capable to present indicia of operational features related to the client terminal (control attributes of TV display; col. 15, lines 5-11).

As for claim 38, Allport teaches wherein the display screen is capable to display indicia of the operational features alternately with indicia of the events (Fig. 4; col. 12, lines 45-58).

3. Claims 39-40, 48 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Goldstein (5410326).

As for claim 39, Goldstein teaches:

Receiving a trigger in conjunction with a broadcast content signal (col. 7, line 66 – col. 8, line 6);

Obtaining an event (received messages) represented by the trigger (col. 11, lines 22-40);

Generating an interactive icon (mail icon) on a television for the obtained event (col. 11, lines 22-40);

If a user selects the interactive icon, displaying information about the obtained event on a display of a client terminal that is coupled to the television (col. 11, lines 22-40);

As for claim 40, Goldstein teaches the trigger comprises a television trigger inserted into the broadcast content signal – col. 7, line 66 – col. 8, line 6.

As for claim 48, Goldstein discloses in an interactive video casting network, a system comprising:

A means (6 – Fig. 1) for dynamically receiving a television broadcast signal suitable for display by a television; - col. 7, lines 7-9

A means (6 – Fig. 1) for detecting a trigger corresponding to an event embedded in the received television broadcast signal; - col. 7, line 66 - col. 8, line 5, col. 11, lines 20-40.

A means (6 – Fig. 1) for obtaining data related to the event over a communication network according to information in the detected trigger – col. 11, lines 20-40;

A means (6 – Fig. 1) for processing the obtained data to generate an interactive icon (mail icon – fig. 4) on a television for the event; - col. 11, lines 20-40

A means (remote control) for presenting information about the event as a screen element via a display screen (10 – fig. 4) of the client terminal if a user selects the interactive icon – col. 11, lines 20-40.

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As for claim 50, Goldstein teaches the event is notification of a received email (col. 11, lines 27-32).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1, 5, 7, 9-15, 20, 27-28 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi in view of Hidary (5778181).

As for claim 1, Takahashi discloses a display for a client terminal for a television for an interactive video casting system, the client terminal comprising:

a display screen (2 – Fig. 1A; col. 3, lines 17-20)

a display driver (the processor contains code to display text/images on the display device) coupled to the display screen (29 – Fig. 5), the display driver to display the screen indicia via the display screen at least alternatively to being displayed via the television (col. 3, lines 15-25).

However, Takahashi fails to teach:

A first tuner receiving a television broadcast signal for display by the television and configured to detect a trigger in the television broadcast signal;

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A second tuner connected to a communication network and configured to send and receive information related to an event available through the interactive video casting system;

Wherein, upon detecting a trigger embedded in the television broadcast signal via the first tuner, the client terminal is configured to:

Obtain screen indicia indicative of an event available through the interactive video casting system from the communication network via the second tuner according to information in the trigger detected in the television broadcast signal;

In an analogous art, Hidary teaches:

A first tuner (URL decoder 12) receiving a television broadcast signal for display by the television and configured to detect a trigger in the television broadcast signal – col. 4, lines 37-44, col. 3, lines 55-59;

A second tuner (modem within the PC) connected to a communication network (internet 20) and configured to send (web page request) and receive (retrieve web page) information related to an event available through the interactive video casting system – col. 5, lines 7-11, col. 6, lines 4-22;

Wherein, upon detecting a trigger embedded in the television broadcast signal via the first tuner, the client terminal is configured to:

Obtain screen indicia (web page) indicative of an event available through the interactive video casting system from the communication network via the second tuner according to information in the trigger (URL) detected in the television broadcast signal – col. 5, lines 7-11, col. 6, lines 4-22;

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi's invention to include the above mentioned limitations, as taught by Hidary, for the advantage of providing an enriched viewing and learning experience.

As for claims 5 and 20, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi teaches the events include news headlines and sports scores (Fig. 1A-1C; col. 3, lines 20-24)

As for claim 7, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi discloses the screen indicia comprises dynamic text (Push type data is displayed continuously – col. 1, lines 33-41, lines 56-67, col. 5, lines 19-21).

As for claim 9, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi discloses the screen indicia comprises at least one graphical image – col. 3, lines 40-45, Fig. 1C.

As for claim 10, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi discloses the screen indicia comprises a combination of text and at least one graphical image – col. 3, lines 40-45, Fig. 1C.

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As for claim 11, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi discloses wherein the display screen is a liquid crystal display – col. 3, lines 16-20.

As for claim 12, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi discloses the display screen is capable to be detached from the client terminal – col. 3, lines 26-30.

As for claim 13, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi discloses the display screen is capable to present a plurality of indicia (Displays sports, news, weather. Fig. 1A-1C; col. 3, lines 20-24).

As for claim 14, Takahashi discloses in an interactive video casting network, a method comprising:

dynamically receiving data related to an event available via a client terminal (1 – Fig. 1A) for a television; - col. 3, lines 60-63

processing (demodulating) the received data to generate indicia indicative of the event; - col. 3, lines 60-66

presenting the generated indicia as a screen element via a display screen (2 – Fig. 1A) for the client terminal at least alternatively to presenting the generated indicia via the screen of the television. – col. 4, lines 14-20

However, Takahashi fails to teach:

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Receiving a trigger via a first tuner, wherein the trigger is embedded in a television broadcast signal intended for display via a screen of the television;

Dynamically obtaining data related to the event via a second tuner according to information in the trigger;

In an analogous art, Hidary teaches:

Receiving a trigger via a first tuner, wherein the trigger is embedded in a television broadcast signal intended for display via a screen of the television – col. 4, lines 37-44, col. 3, lines 55-59;

Dynamically obtaining data related to the event via a second tuner according to information in the trigger – col. 5, lines 7-11 col. 6, lines 4-22;

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi's invention to include the above mentioned limitations, as taught by Hidary, for the advantage of providing an enriched viewing and learning experience.

As for claim 15, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi discloses wherein the display screen covers substantially an entire front of the client terminal (Referring to Fig. 1A- 1C, the display screen (2) covers substantially an entire front of the client terminal).

Claim 27 contains the limitations of claims 1 and 14 and is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to these claims.

As for claim 28, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi teaches wherein the data source comprises an Internet – col. 4, lines 45-48, col. 5, lines 1-6.

As for claim 34, Takahashi and Hidary teach the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi discloses wherein the event is capable to be received by Ethernet and telephone connection – (Fig. 5, col. 3, lines 45-51).

6. Claims 4, 8, 21-24 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi in view of Hidary as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Goldstein (5410326).

As for claim 4, Takahashi and Hidary fail to teach the screen indicia is capable of being simultaneously displayed via the television and via the display screen.

In an analogous art, Goldstein teaches the mail icon is displayed both on the remote display screen (Fig. 4) and the television (Fig. 5) simultaneously – col. 11, lines 27-31.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include the above

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mentioned limitation, as taught by Goldstein, for the advantage of providing the user the convenience of effectively notifying the user of an event.

As for claim 8, Takahashi and Hidary fail to disclose the screen indicia comprises a combination of dynamic and static text.

In an analogous art, Goldstein teaches displaying advertisements on the remote control screen (Fig. 6A, 7, 7A) – col. 11, lines 15-20.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include the above mentioned limitation, as taught by Goldstein, for the advantage of displaying both unchanging text and variable information on a single screen to the user.

As for claims 21 and 22, Takahashi and Hidary fail to disclose presenting indicia related to an operational feature such as the time.

In an analogous art, Goldstein teaches displaying the time on the display screen of the remote control – col. 7, lines 33-40

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include the above mentioned limitation, as taught by Goldstein, for the advantage of displaying an operational feature on the remote control.

As for claim 23, Takahashi, Hidary and Goldstein disclose the claimed limitations. In particular, Goldstein teaches presenting indicia of an event sequentially with indicia of the operational feature of the client terminal (Referring to Fig. 1, the time is sequentially presented along with indicia of other events).

As for claim 24, Takahashi and Hidary fail to disclose the received data is sent along with a trigger that accompanies a broadcast television signal received by the client terminal.

In an analogous art, Goldstein teaches the received data is sent along with a trigger embedded in a television signal – col. 7, line 66 – col. 8, line 2.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include the above mentioned limitation, as taught by Goldstein, for the advantage of conserving the transmission of data to the client.

As for claim 51, Takahashi and Hidary fail to teach wherein the screen indicia comprises the instant message.

In an analogous art, Goldstein teaches the event is notification of a received instant message (col. 11, lines 20-32).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include the above

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mentioned limitation, as taught by Goldstein, for the advantage of notifying the user that he received a message.

7. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Hidary as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Medendorp (5764734).

As for claims 2 and 3, Takahashi and Hidary fail to disclose the screen indicia includes indicia indicative of events available other than through the client terminal such as an incoming phone call alert.

In an analogous art, Medendorp teaches the screen indicia includes indicia indicative of events available other than through the client terminal such as an incoming phone call alert for the advantage of alerting a user that there is an incoming call. – col. 3, lines 22-25, col. 5, lines 7-8

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include the screen indicia includes indicia indicative of events available other than through the client terminal such as an incoming phone call alert, as taught by Medendorp, for the advantage of alerting a user that there is an incoming call.

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8. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Hidary as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of Tanigawa (5648813).

As for claim 16, Takahashi and Hidary fail to disclose wherein the display screen includes soft buttons.

In an analogous art, Tanigawa teaches wherein the display screen includes soft buttons for the advantage of having a function which a physical button would have without taking up the space that a physical button would take – col. 26, lines 27-35, lines 47-57.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include wherein the display screen includes soft buttons, as taught by Tanigawa, for the advantage of having a function which a physical button would have without taking up the space that a physical button would take.

9. Claims 17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Hidary as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of White (6392664).

As for claim 17, Takahashi and Hidary fail to disclose wherein processing the received data includes generating indicia consistent with user preferences.

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In an analogous art, White teaches processing the received data includes generating indicia consistent with user preferences for the advantage of allowing the user to control the type of information that is displayed – col. 7, lines 53-63.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include wherein processing the received data includes generating indicia consistent with user preferences, as taught by White, for the advantage of allowing the user to control the type of information that is displayed.

As for claim 19, Takahashi, Hidary and White disclose the claimed limitations. In particular, White discloses the user preferences include preferences related to a category of events related to the generated indicia – col. 7, lines 36-44.

10. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi, Hidary and White as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Slowe (6928087).

As for claim 18, Takahashi, Hidary and White fail to disclose the user preferences include preferences related to a format of the generated indicia.

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In an analogous art, Slowe teaches the user preferences include preferences related to a format of the displayed data (preference for MPEG 4 video, JPEG – col. 6, lines 10-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi, Hidary and White's invention to include the user preferences include preferences related to a format of the displayed data, as taught by Slowe, for the advantage of allowing the user to choose the type of format data received.

11. Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldstein as applied to claim 39 above, and further in view of Inoue (6380984).

As for claim 41, Goldstein fails to disclose obtaining the event represented by the trigger includes extracting information from a web page.

In an analogous art, Inoue teaches extracting information from a web page – col. 10, lines 51-56.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Goldstein's invention to include the above-mentioned limitation, as taught by Inoue, for the advantage of providing the corresponding information to the user in a television environment.

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12. Claims 6, 25, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Hidary as applied to claims 1, 14, and 27 respectively above, and further in view of Cowe (5495283).

As for claim 6, Takahashi and Hidary fail to disclose the screen indicia comprises static text.

In an analogous art, Cowe teaches that static text is displayed to the user – col. 11, lines 16-35.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include that static text is displayed to the user, as taught by Cowe, for the advantage of providing the user with a message which doesn't scroll ensuring that no viewers will miss the message.

As for claims 25 and 29, Takahashi and Hidary fail to disclose presenting the generated indicia as sound.

In an analogous art, Cowe teaches presenting the generated indicia as sound – col. 8, lines 26-30, col. 9, lines 22-43, lines 55-60.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include presenting the generated indicia as sound, as taught by Cowe, for the advantage of alerting the viewer of an event through audible means.

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13. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi, Hidary, and Cowe as applied to claim 25 above, and further in view of Eda (5,760,820).

As for claim 26, Takahashi, Hidary, and Cowe fail to disclose the generated indicia includes an emergency alert tone.

In an analogous art, Eda discloses an alert tone is generated for the advantage of indicating the start of the text to be displayed as emergency information – col. 14, lines 55-62, col. 13, lines 43-55.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi, Hidary, and Cowe's invention to include an alert tone is generated, as taught by Eda, for the advantage of indicating the start of the text to be displayed as emergency information.

14. Claims 30-33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Hidary as applied to claim 27 above, and further in view of Koba (6222947).

As for claim 30, Takahashi and Hidary fail to teach a storage medium coupled to the client terminal, the storage medium capable to store data related to a customization of the screen indicia.

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In an analogous art, Koba discloses a storage medium (6 – Fig. 1) coupled to a client terminal (10 – Fig. 1), the storage medium capable to store data related to a customization of the screen indicia (col. 8, lines 1-5, col. 4, lines 28-44, col. 5, lines 34-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include a storage medium coupled to the client terminal, the storage medium capable to store data related to a customization of the screen indicia, as taught by Koba, for the advantage of saving the user's screen format or layout.

As for claim 31, Takahashi, Hidary, and Koba disclose the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi teaches wherein the data related to the customization of the screen indicia includes data related to a sequence and content of the screen indicia. Referring to Fig. 8, the shaded ticker file is sequence information and the other files are the content indicia – col. 4, lines 49-65.

As for claim 32, Takahashi, Hidary, and Koba disclose the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi teaches wherein the sequence of the screen indicia is related to an order of presentation of screen indicia related to different events. – col. 4, lines 49-65

As for claim 33, Takahashi and Hidary fail to teach a storage medium capable to store software to process user-preferences related to presentation of the screen indicia.

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In an analogous art, Koba teaches wherein the storage medium processes user-preferences related to presentation of screen indicia. Since the storage medium processes data, there is software in the storage medium. – col. 4, lines 28-44, col. 5, lines 34-56, and col. 8, lines 1-14.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include a storage medium capable to store software to process user-preferences related to presentation of the screen indicia, as taught by Koba, for the advantage of limiting the amount of processing that occurs at the client terminal by having the processing occur at the external storage medium.

15. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Hidary as applied to claim 27 above, and further in view of Fang (6816201).

As for claim 35, Takahashi and Hidary fail to disclose the dynamically received event includes closed captions.

In an analogous art, Fang teaches the receiver dynamically receives closed captions – col. 3, line 57 – col. 4, lines 5.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include the dynamically received event includes closed captions, as taught by Fang, for the hearing impaired.

16. Claims 42 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi in view of Dunn (6154772).

As for claim 42, Takahashi discloses an apparatus, comprising:

a client terminal (1 – Fig. 1A) for a television (4 – Fig. 2) for an interactive video casting system (Referring to Fig. 5, the system transmits and receives data to the client terminal. The demodulator demodulates data inputted from a cable and the modulator outputs data to the cable. Hence, the system is a two-way system. – col. 3, lines 16-30),

wherein the television includes a screen (video display screen of television) to display information available from the interactive video casting system (col. 3, lines 33-36),

wherein the television is coupled to the client terminal – col. 3, lines 26-31,

wherein the client terminal is capable of being communicatively coupled to the interactive video casting system to receive the information available from the interactive video casting system and to cause presentation of at least some of the information on the screen of the television – col. 3, lines 40-51, lines 60-64

a display area (2 – Fig. 1A) coupled to the client terminal, wherein the display area is capable to present screen indicia of events dynamically received from the interactive video casting system – col. 3, lines 15-25

wherein the display area of the client terminal is capable to present the screen indicia at least alternatively to presentation on the screen of the television – col. 3, lines 15-25.

However, Takahashi fails to teach:

- a) wherein the interactive video casting system includes a plurality of content sources communicatively coupled to a plurality of broadcast centers,
- b) wherein the broadcast centers are coupled to storage units to store at least some of the information to be made available to the client terminal,
- c) wherein the interactive video casting system is capable to provide the information to the client terminal via different communication channels, including at least one of a plurality of television broadcast channels and a communication channel with a communication network;

In an analogous art, Dunn teaches:

wherein the interactive video casting system includes a plurality of content sources (11, 12, 14 – Fig. 1A) communicatively coupled to a plurality of broadcast centers (400 – Fig. 1A. Although not illustrated, there are a plurality of broadcast centers to serve the wide array of client terminals since one broadcast center is not capable of serving every single client terminal) - (col. 5, line 55 – col. 6, line 5)

wherein the broadcast centers are coupled to storage units to store at least some of the information to be made available to the client terminal (Broadcast centers (headends) store content provided by content providers. The broadcast centers transmit authorized content to the users. – col. 6, lines 37-50),

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wherein the interactive video casting system is capable to provide the information to the client terminal via different communication channels, including at least one of a plurality of television broadcast channels (16 – Fig. 1A) and a communication channel (additional telephony communication line) with a communication network (col. 6, lines 15-36);

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi's invention to include steps a) – c), as taught by Dunn, for the advantage of providing the users a wide array of content.

As for claim 43, Takahashi and Dunn disclose the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi discloses the display area is detachable from the client terminal – col. 3, lines 26-30.

17. Claim 44 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Dunn as applied to claim 42 above, and further in view of Cowe (5495283).

As for claim 44, Takahashi and Dunn fail to disclose the client terminal is capable to present an audible indicator representative of a received event.

In an analogous art, In an analogous art, Cowe teaches presenting the generated indicia as sound – col. 8, lines 26-30, col. 9, lines 22-43, lines 55-60.

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Dunn's invention to include presenting the generated indicia as sound, as taught by Cowe, for the advantage of alerting the viewer of an event through audible means.

18. Claims 45-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi and Dunn in view of White (6,392,664).

Claim 45 contains the limitations of claim 42 and is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to that claim. Claim 45 additionally discloses the following:

wherein the display area is capable to display the screen indicia based on user preferences

In an analogous art, White teaches processing the received data includes generating indicia consistent with user preferences for the advantage of allowing the user to control the type of information that is displayed – col. 7, lines 53-63.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Dunn's invention to include wherein processing the received data includes generating indicia consistent with user preferences, as taught by White, for the advantage of allowing the user to control the type of information that is displayed.

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As for claim 46, Takahashi, Dunn, and White disclose the claimed limitations. In particular, Takahashi teaches the display area is capable of being detached from the client terminal - col. 3, lines 26-30.

As for claim 47, Takahashi, Dunn, and White disclose the claimed limitations. In particular, Dunn discloses wherein the broadcast centers (11- Fig. 2) comprise part of a satellite delivery system (col. 6, lines 52-65).

19. Claim 49 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldstein as applied to claim 48 above, and further in view of White.

As for claim 49, Goldstein fails to disclose wherein the means for processing the obtained data includes a means for generating indicia consistent with user preferences.

In an analogous art, White teaches the means (38 - Fig. 3) for processing the obtained data includes generating indicia consistent with user preferences for the advantage of allowing the user to control the type of information that is displayed - col. 7, lines 53-63.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Goldstein's invention to include a means for processing the obtained data includes generating indicia consistent with user preferences, as taught by White, for the advantage of allowing the user to control the type of information that is displayed.

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20. Claim 52 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi in view of Hidary as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of Allport.

As for claim 52, Takahashi and Hidary fail to teach the screen indicia comprises information about a DVD with content being displayed on the television.

In an analogous art, Allport teaches screen indicia comprises information about a DVD with content being displayed on the television – col. 14, lines 18-24.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Takahashi and Hidary's invention to include the above mentioned limitation, as taught by Allport, for the advantage of allowing the user to control the DVD using the remote control.

Conclusion


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sumaiya A. Chowdhury whose telephone number is (571) 272-8567. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 9-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Grant can be reached on (571) 272-7292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

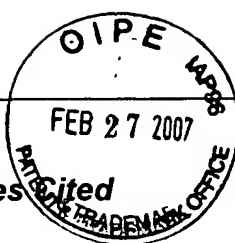
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SAC



CHRISTOPHER GRANT
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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Notice of References Cited

Application/Control No.

10/033,365

Applicant(s)/Patent Under
Reexamination
LORENZ, KIM E.

Examiner

Sumaiya A. Chowdhury

Art Unit

2623

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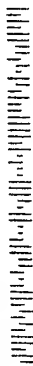
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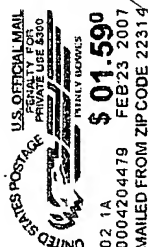
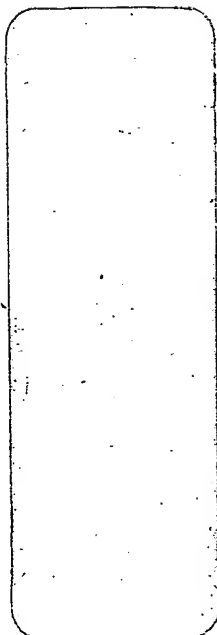
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